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KIRKENDALL - STRATHCONA

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

DESIGNATED NEIGHBOURHOOD

IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (N.I.P.) AREA

Feasibility Study  
for a  
Multi-Service Centre  
or  
Neighbourhood House

April, 1977

THE  
**SOCIAL  
PLANNING**

and

RESEARCH COUNCIL  
of Hamilton and District

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Acknowledgements.....	i
Introduction.....	ii
Section I - Census and Assessment Profile.....	1
a) Population Profile.....	3
b) Employment and Economic and Education Profile..	5
c) Family Profile.....	8
d) Housing Profile.....	10
e) Assessment Profile - Age Sex Population Breakdown, 1975.....	12
f) Summary.....	13
Section II - Facilities and Resources.....	15
a) Parks and Recreation Centres.....	15
b) Churches and Church Programs.....	19
c) Senior Citizen Centre and Programs.....	25
d) Public Schools and Community Use of Schools....	26
e) Vandalism of Public Schools.....	27
f) Separate Schools.....	28
g) Nursing Homes.....	30
h) Day Care Facilities.....	32
i) Group Homes - Adolescent Centres.....	34
j) Dentists and Doctors.....	36





## TABLE OF CONTENTS - cont'd

	<u>Page</u>
k) Public Transportation.....	37
l) Adult Continuing Education.....	40
m) Legal Aid.....	40
Section III - Multi-Service Centre Review.....	44
a) Introduction.....	44
b) Services Offered.....	46
c) Physical Layout.....	49
d) Extent of Area Serviced.....	49
e) Administration.....	50
f) Sources of Funding.....	51
g) Summary and Conclusions.....	52
h) Appendix.....	54
i) Bibliography.....	55
j) Case Study - Dundas Community Development Council.....	56
Section IV - Recommendations.....	58
a) Recommendations.....	58
b) Assessment of Need.....	63
c) Scenarios.....	71
i) Scenario I.....	71
ii) Scenario II.....	74
d) Appendix - Planning Steps from Guidelines for Public Recreation Facility Standards.....	75





### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was developed for the Kirkendall-Strathcona Designated Neighbourhood Improvement Program (N.I.P.) Area Committee. Its purpose was to provide information which would enable the citizen's committee to ascertain the feasibility of developing a multi-service centre (also called a Neighbourhood House).

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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to present a profile of the Kirkendall-Strathcona Designated N.I.P. area, based upon Census material, Regional Planning and Development Department Assessment figures, and collected data on area facilities and resources. From this profile, comments on the feasibility of constructing a multi-service centre are drawn.

The census data are presented in four sections - population profile, employment, economic and education profile, family profile, and a housing profile. The relevant data is presented in a tabular form, followed by a written interpretation. The facilities and resources data are listed and interpreted as well.

The third section includes a discussion of multi-services centres in Canada and the United States. Selected from this collection of reports are the common factors - what services they provide, how they are operated, and what makes them successful.

The final section of the report is a summary which combines the results of the profiles and makes recommendations based on these findings.





KIRKENDALL - STRATHCONA  
NEIGHBOURHOOD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM  
DESIGNATED AREA

SECTION ONE

CENSUS AND ASSESSMENT





### THE STUDY AREA

The 1971 Census of Canada delineates the study area as being contained by census tracts 40, 41, 42, 47 in the City of Hamilton. This area is bordered by:

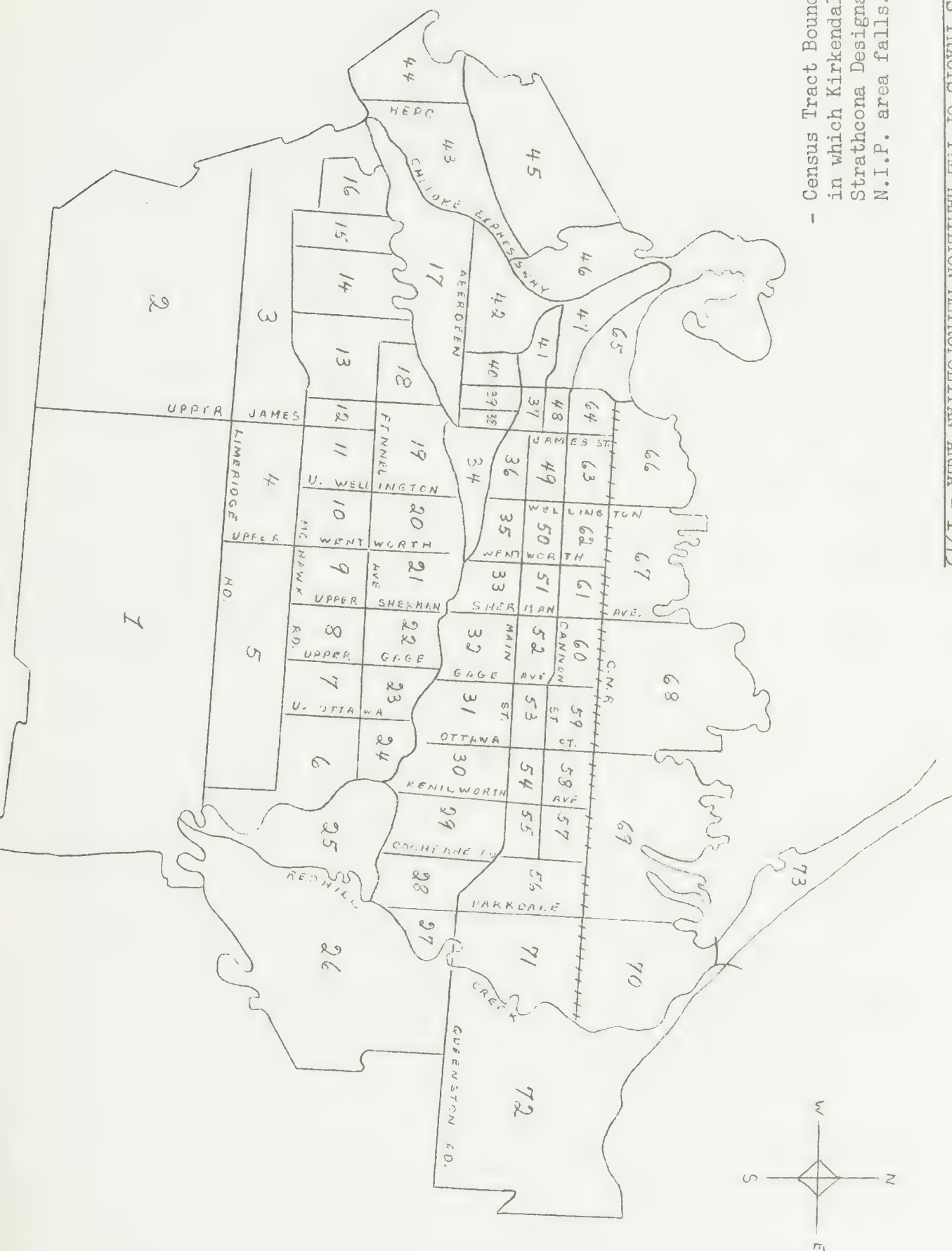
- York Street on the north
- Aberdeen Avenue on the south
- Chedoke Expressway on the west
- Queen Street on the east.

While the study area's boundaries, the Kirkendall-Strathcona Designated N.I.P. Area, do not exactly coincide with the census tracts, they correspond closely enough for the comparison purposes of this study.



## 2 CENSUS TRACTS OF THE HAMILTON METROPOLITAN AREA - 1973

- Census Tract Boundaries  
in which Kirkendall-  
Strathcona Designated  
N.I.P. area falls.







POPULATION PROFILE

	40	Census Tracts			Average	City
		41	42	47		
Language Used: English	81.93	84.93	84.79	71.77	80.85	83.56
French	1.09	2.51	.9	.97	1.36	.95
German	1.87	.44	1.68	.84	1.20	1.04
Italian	5.14	7.39	7.86	16.53	9.23	6.75
Nether-lands	.62	.15	-	.12	.22	.18
Polish	.31	.15	.13	.12	.17	1.37
Ukrainian	-	.15	.39	.48	.25	1.04
Other	9.04	4.28	4.25	9.17	6.68	5.06
Migration: as a per cent of population	26.32	21.12	16.75	19.06	20.81	15.96
Migrants from different parts of Hamilton	4.52	3.1	2.19	2.17	3.00	2.62
Migrants from different Ontario Metro area	3.74	3.1	2.19	.97	2.5	2.25
Migrants from Metro area outside Ontario	1.56	1.18	.77	1.09	1.15	.88
Migrants from non-Metro area in Ontario	4.67	3.1	1.8	3.62	3.3	2.26
Migrants from non-Metro area outside Ontario	1.71	2.66	.13	.84	1.34	.84
Migrants from outside Canada	9.66	7.39	8.38	9.89	8.83	6.27
Non-Migrants - moved within the designated geographical area	32.24	34.80	28.87	25.81	30.45	28.85
Population Growth from 1966 - 1971	.69	-7.8	-3.62	-4.0	-3.6	3.71





## POPULATION PROFILE

The area is characterized by a slightly lower percentage of English speaking residents as compared to the city average. The Italian population comprises the next highest and most significant in terms of percentage of the area population (9.23%). The "other" category utilized is slightly higher than the city average.

The total population of the area between 1966 and 1971 has declined by 3.6 per cent while the city increased in numbers by 3.71 per cent. By 1975 (see 1975 Assessment figures) the area population had declined a further 3.6 per cent.



EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC AND EDUCATION PROFILE

	Census Tracts				Average	City
	40	41	42	47		
Unemployment: Male	7.65	15.18	6.36	10.41	9.9	7.34
Female	9.92	10.68	11.2	16.36	12.04	11.27
Participation Rates: Male	82.0	77.5	79.9	77.1	79.1	79.7
Female	48.3	39.3	42.5	37.0	41.7	41.8
<u>Occupation:</u>						
Managerial, Administrative	2.6	1.0	2.9	.9	1.85	2.47
Teaching and Related Occupations	6.5	2.8	2.3	.6	3.05	3.96
Medicine & Health	3.2	1.4	3.8	2.5	2.72	5.52
Social Science, Art	5.9	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.17	3.62
Math, Religion, Engineering						
Clerical	21.3	14.38	21.23	16.2	18.2	20.03
Sales	11.18	8.42	7.96	9.5	9.42	8.86
Service	6.5	14.03	13.86	13.3	11.92	12.36
Farming, Mining, Forestry	1.3	1.4	1.4	4.7	2.2	.93
Processing	3.6	5.6	4.12	8.5	5.4	6.17
Machining, Fabricating	10.5	14.3	15.0	11.7	12.87	13.22
Construction	5.5	9.1	9.1	10.19	8.4	10.22
Transportation	3.9	6.3	5.3	4.4	4.9	5.67
Others	7.8	10.8	7.6	8.2	8.6	7.75
<u>Income:</u>						
Average Total Income of Family Heads	6,582	6,054	6,631	6,107	6,343	7,694
Average Male Income	6,394	5,581	6,081	5,749	5,951	6,896
Average Female Income	3,461	3,018	2,752	2,567	2,949	2,979
<u>Education:</u>						
Less than Grade 9	40.48	52.83	48.33	59.81	50.36	46.16
University Degree	5.61	1.78	2.08	.8	2.56	2.93





## EMPLOYMENT, ECONOMIC AND EDUCATION PROFILE

There was a marked difference between the unemployment rates in the study area and the city as a whole. The male unemployment rate was more than two and one half percentage points above the city average, while the female rate was not excessively higher than the city average. However, it was very high in terms of "acceptable" full employment rates, the acceptable rate being 5%. This cannot be attributed to a high participation rate in the area - on the average, a smaller percentage of persons in the study area, compared to the city average, were looking for work.

One factor influencing the high unemployment rate is evident in the employment figures. Forty-two per cent (42.37%) of the population listing their occupations were employed in primary and secondary industries which tend to be more susceptible to unemployment than other sectors, while those employed in so-called "white-collar" occupations tend to be less susceptible to unemployment.

Given a higher level of unemployment in the area, a lower average family income can be expected. The average family income was more than \$1,000 a year lower in the study area than the average of the city as a whole.

The education level may also partially determine the rate of unemployment in the study area. A large proportion of the study area population (50.36%) have less than a grade 9 level of education, which pre-determines the type of employment opportunities, and thus the rate and type of unemployment.



FAMILY PROFILE

	Census Tracts				Average	City
	40	41	42	47		
Family Households (1971)	68.06	68.96	77.14	78.9	73.26	79.38
Persons per Family (1971)	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4
Children per Family (1971)	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Single Parent Families (1971)	20.69	20.0	17.46	16.3	18.6	13.16
Ages of Family Heads (1971)						
Under 25	10.7	10.7	8.24	7.5	9.2	7.36
25-34	31.13	23.35	21.64	21.5	24.4	21.64
35-44	17.96	19.76	21.13	23.0	20.46	22.57
45-54	16.76	16.76	20.10	19.0	18.15	21.55
55-64	11.97	14.97	18.04	15.5	15.12	15.04
65+	11.3	14.97	11.85	13.0	12.78	11.83
Ages of Children (1971)						
0-4	7.95	8.7	7.21	9.26	8.28	7.71
5-9	7.48	8.2	10.18	10.7	9.14	9.20
10-14	7.33	8.12	9.4	9.86	8.67	9.43
15-19	7.64	8.41	8.11	8.78	8.23	8.94
1971 Population Born in Canada	67.9	73.4	69.0	67.1	69.35	69.8



## FAMILY PROFILE

### RATES OF DELINQUENCY PER 1,000 CHILDREN, AGED 5-15, 1971\*

<u>Census Tract</u>	40	-	9.5	-	27.0	(medium)
	41	-	27.1	-	65.0	(high)
	42	-	27.1	-	65.0	(high)
	47	-	9.5	-	27.0	(medium)

<u>Scale</u>	1.0	-	4.5	-	very low
	4.6	-	9.4	-	low
	9.5	-	27.0	-	medium
	27.1	-	65.0	-	high

---

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### PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

#### 18 YEARS AND UNDER \*

<u>Census Tract</u>	40	-	17.48	-	32.0	(high)
	41	-	17.48	-	32.0	(high)
	42	-	13.1	-	17.46	(medium)
	47	-	13.1	-	17.46	(medium)

<u>Scale</u>	0.0	-	9.0	-	very low
	9.1	-	13.0	-	low
	13.1	-	17.46	-	medium
	17.48	-	32.0	-	high

---

\*Source: A Statistical Analysis of the Effects of Single Parent Families on Juvenile Delinquency Rates in Hamilton in 1971. Mark A. Ewer, 1973.





## FAMILY PROFILE

In 1971, slightly more than seventy-three per cent (73.26%) of the households in the study area were occupied by families, while this was the situation for seventy-nine per cent of the city as a whole. Thus there was a slightly lower concentration of families in the area and a relatively higher percentage of single persons maintaining their own households.

There was a high concentration of young families living in the area. This is reflected in the higher percentage of family heads in the under 25 and 25-34 age groups. There was also a high concentration of younger children. It is interesting to note the 1975 assessment figures maintain there is still a high concentration of young children in the study area. The assessment data also shows the study area has a large percentage of adolescents, compared to the city average it is the highest. This data would appear to suggest that relative to the city, the number of young families has remained high.

The percentage of single parent families in 1971 was significantly higher than the city average - (18.6% as compared to 13.16% respectively). The study done in 1973 by Mark Ewer, utilizing census data, supports this evidence by demonstrating that the study area rates medium to high, on the average, for the City of Hamilton for the rate of single parent families.

In an examination of the rates of delinquency per 1,000 children aged 5-15, the study area is characterized by a medium to high rate, on the average, for the City of Hamilton.



HOUSING PROFILE

	Census Tract				Average	City
	40	41	42	47		
<u>Type of Dwelling:</u>						
Single Detached	28.3	31.1	56.3	49.5	41.3	56.9
Single Attached	4.6	14.7	5.7	21.9	11.7	7.4
Apartments	66.9	54.1	37.9	29.3	47.05	35.64
Owner Occupied	36.0	36.7	60.8	57.4	47.72	57.94
Tenant Occupied	63.9	63.2	39.1	42.5	52.17	42.05
Rooms per Dwelling	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.25	5.3
Persons per Room	.54	.59	.57	.61	.57	.61
<u>Period of Construction:</u>						
Before 1946	68.9	70.2	83.6	89.6	78.0	46.91
After 1960	17.4	18.9	6.1	1.2	10.9	23.57
<u>Length of Occupancy:</u>						
Less than 1 year	29.3	24.5	17.1	20.6	22.8	19.97
1- 2 years	22.9	20.2	20.0	12.8	18.97	16.98
3- 5 years	13.6	14.2	13.6	15.2	14.15	15.62
6-10 years	10.6	17.2	10.6	12.8	12.8	15.83
10+ years	23.4	24.1	39.5	38.4	31.37	33.59
Median Housing Value	20,944	17,058	20,009	18,559	19,142	22,929
Average Cash Rent	118	113	110	104	111.25	116



### HOUSING PROFILE

In 1971, compared to the city average, a lower percentage of households in the study area were single detached. Correspondingly, a much higher percentage were single attached dwellings. The number of apartments was significantly higher than the city average. Consistent with this trend was a tendency for a much higher percentage of dwellings in the study area to be rented by the occupants.

The average rent was comparable to that of the city. The age of the homes, and their physical condition was reflected in the average value being more than \$3,000 lower than the city average.





KIRKENDALL - STRATHCONAAge x Sex Population Breakdown 1975

Kirkendall North			Strathcona			Kirkendall North		Strathcona			
Males	Total	%	Total	%	Females	Total	%	Total	%	Total Male & Female	% of Total Population
0-4	199	6.0	240	6.6	0-4	196	5.5	238	6.6	873	6.1
5-9	215	6.5	314	8.7	5-9	237	6.7	286	7.9	1052	7.4
10-14	284	8.6	398	11.0	10-14	255	7.2	315	8.7	1252	8.8
15-19	310	9.4	379	10.4	15-19	301	8.5	281	7.8	1271	9.0
20-24	349	10.5	363	10.0	20-24	384	10.8	375	10.4	1471	10.4
25-34	568	17.1	496	13.7	25-34	533	15.0	461	12.8	2058	14.6
35-44	345	10.4	378	10.4	35-44	327	9.2	374	10.3	1424	10.1
45-54	352	10.6	406	11.2	45-54	425	12.0	415	11.5	1598	11.3
55-64	353	10.6	305	8.4	55-64	380	10.7	345	9.6	1383	9.8
65-69	129	3.9	106	2.9	65-69	169	4.8	165	4.6	569	4.0
70 +	207	6.3	242	6.7	70+	342	9.6	351	9.6	1142	8.1
TOTAL	3311		3627		TOTAL	3549		3606		14093	

1971 - 14620

1966 - 15216

<u>0-6 Population</u>	<u>% Neighbourhood</u>	<u>Study Area</u>	<u>% City Population</u>
Strathcona - 708	9.8	9.15	
Kirkendall North - 583	8.5		

14-18 Population

Strathcona - 684	9.5	9.1	9.26
Kirkendall North - 597	8.7		

64 and over Population

Strathcona - 864	11.9	12.1	10.2
Kirkendall North - 847	12.3		
(Durand - 3322)	(32.2)		
City - 31662			

0-4 Population

Strathcona	3.39	6.19	6.16%
Kirkendall North	2.8		



### SUMMARY

A comprehensive profile of the Kirkendall-Strathcona Designated N.I.P. Area arose from the analysis.

The education data shows that a large proportion of the study area population (50.36%) have less than a grade 9 level of education and a small proportion have a university degree (2.56%).

The occupational statistics suggest a profile of blue-collar type employment and traditionally low paying types of white-collar employment.

Unemployment rates for the study area were slightly higher than the city average for both male (9.9% compared to city 7.34%) and female (12.04% compared to city 11.27%).

Economically, the area was characterized by lower family incomes in comparison to the city average. The difference between the two was over \$1,000.00.

The lower family income may have been influenced by the high rate of unemployment and the type of occupations which characterized the study area. The high rate of unemployment may be reflected in the nature of the occupations - blue collar employment is susceptible to seasonal trends and economic fluctuations. In addition, the low level of education limits job opportunities and high wages.

In terms of housing data, the study area was characterized by a large proportion of apartments - 47.05% compared to the city average of 35.64% and a low market value, more than \$3,000 less than the city average. In addition, to comply with the large number of apartment units, the greater majority of residents rented their dwellings - 52.17%.

Between 1966 and 1971 the population of the area declined by three and one half per cent. By 1975 the population had further decreased by 3.6%. (From 15,216 in 1966 to 14,093 in 1975).

The family profile for the study area is comparable to that of the city. The only significant difference is that of Family heads under the age of 34 which represent 33.6% as compared to a city average of 29.0%. The ages of the children are very close percentage wise, as compared to the city average. There were also a large number of single parent families in the Designated N.I.P. area (18.6% of the family households compared to 13.16% for the city average).



FACILITIES

and

RESOURCES





The 64 and over population represents 12.1% of the study areas population which is higher than the city average of 10.2%. This rate will increase when further senior citizens apartments are constructed on Florence Street in the Strathcona neighbourhood and as the population ages.

The majority of the population has English as their mother tongue - 80.85% only slightly below the city average of 83.56%. The next highest ethnic group was Italian, representing 9.23% of the study areas population.

The migration pattern is very similar to that of the city with one exception that being the study area attracted a slightly higher percentage of migrants from outside Canada - 8.83% compared to the city average of 6.27%.

The area was also characterized by a medium to high rate of delinquency per 1,000 children, aged 5-15.



SECTION II

FACILITIES

and

RESOURCES



RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN KIRKENDALL -

STRATHCONA N.I.P. AREA

Strathcona:

- Victoria Park
- baseball diamond, play field, stadium.
  - natural ice rink.
  - outdoor swimming pool.
  - very accessible to Strathcona.

Kirkendall North:

- Ryerson Recreational Centre - indoor pool, gym programs, meeting rooms.
- District Centre
- being provided at a ratio of 1 per 40,000 population and contains an indoor pool and gym - a standard radius of service is 1.5 miles.
- H.A.A.A. Grounds
- natural ice rink.
  - play field.
  - play ground.
  - very accessible to Kirkendall North

Conclusion: In terms of the Ryerson Recreational Centre, using city standards, the facility adequately serves the Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. area.

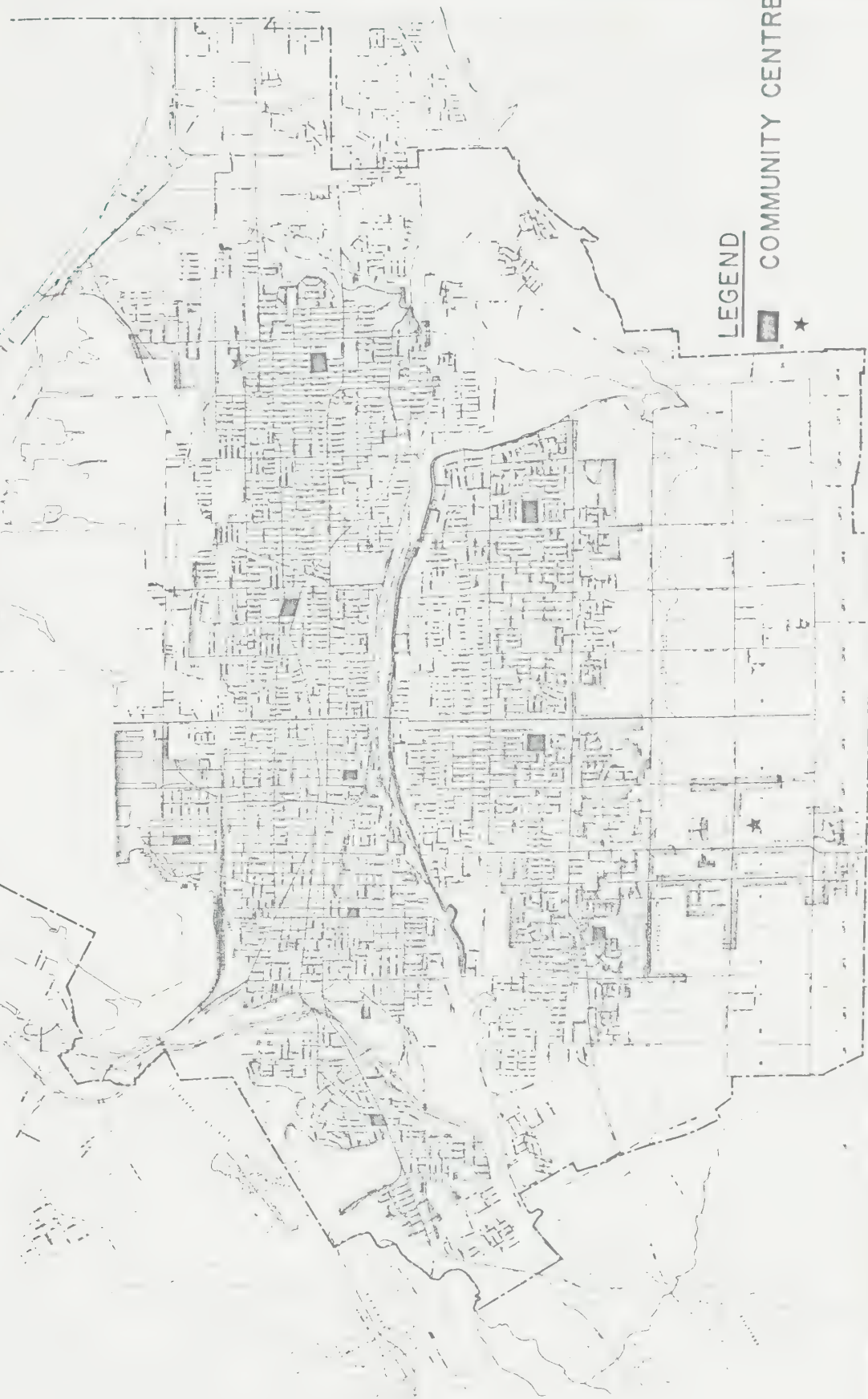
In terms of park-playfield accessibility, using city standards, the Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. area is adequately served.

What does appear to be lacking is small playgrounds and playlots.





# COMMUNITY CENTRE ACCESSIBILITY



LEGEND



COMMUNITY CENTRE



ARK  
ZA

REATION CENTRE

E 3/S 138

KIRKENDALL - STRATHCONA DESIGNATED  
N.I.P. AREA

E2S79 G1

E2S79-181





RYERSON RECREATIONAL CENTRE

Groups using facilities

Lynwood Hall  
Chedoke Cottages  
Dawn Patrol  
Canada House  
Mount St. Joseph's Centre  
Charlton Hall  
Hamilton and District Association for the Mentally Retarded  
Child Development Centre  
Hamilton Wesley House  
Board of Education  
Separate Schools  
Aquatic Club  
Ryerson Home and School  
Kirkendall Community Council





CHURCHES

Kirkendall North

- a) St. John the Evangelist Church  
Charlton and Locke Streets
- b) Stanley Avenue Baptist Church  
Stanley and Locke Streets
- c) St. Boniface German Roman Catholic Church  
Dundurn and Aberdeen Streets
- d) Gemeinde Gottes  
Tuckett and Locke Streets
- e) St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church  
Locke and Herkimer Streets
- e) Melrose United Church  
Homewood Avenue

Strathcona

- a) Our Lady of Mercy Roman Catholic Church  
Dundurn and Lamoreaux Streets
- b) St. Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church  
Head Street
- c) St. George's Anglican Church  
Tom Street and Strathcona Avenue North
- d) Zion United Church  
Napier Street and Pearl Street North
- e) Erskine Presbyterian Church  
Morden Street and Pearl Street North
- f) King West Baptist Church  
King Street and Locke Street North





CHES

KIRKENDALL - STRATHCONA DESIGNATED  
N.I.P. AREA

E 3/S 13B

1954-55 S 3A

E/9-181

E-2/S-79 G1



CHURCHES OFFERING PROGRAMS

- a) St. John the Evangelist - Charlton West at Locke St. South  
Programs: 60 and Up Club, cubs, scouts, crafts - local youth groups.  
Outside Users: Locke Street Youth Services, 60 and Up Club.  
Fees: Recreation Department pays for 60 and Up Club.  
Annual Special Events: card parties, spring bazaar.
- b) Stanley Avenue Baptist Church - Stanley Ave. at Locke St. South  
Programs: Sunday School, Boys Club, women's coffee club, Bible study.  
Outside Users: None.  
Fees: None.  
Annual Special Events: Sunday School picnic, Christmas program, youth activities.
- c) St. Boniface Roman Catholic Church - 327 Dundurn Street South  
Programs: Youth groups, women's league.  
Outside Users: None.  
Fees: None.  
Annual Special Events: Picnics, dinners, dance per month.
- d) St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church - 260 Herkimer St. at Locke St.  
Programs: Catholic Youth Organization, basketball (gym facilities), choirs, Women's League, St. Vincent de Paul, Knights of Columbus, social committee.  
Outside Users: Cubs, Brownies, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts.  
Fees: Youth and women groups annual fee, other clubs - free.  
Annual Special Events: dances, bazaar, rummage sale.



e) Melrose United Church - 86 Homewood Avenue

Programs: Cubs, Boy Scouts, Brownies, young adult groups, carpet bowling, duet club.

Outside Users: Alcoholics Anonymous, badminton, weavers guild.

Fees: Rental fee for rooms to non-church members.

Annual Special Events: Christmas party.

Has a daycare centre for 28 children, one half day (has facilities for 40 children but not budgeted by Region.

f) Our Lady of Mercy Lithuanian Parish - 58 Dundurn St. North

Programs: Dancing (national), choir, women's league, pensioners' club, senior citizen activities.

Outside Users: Girl Guides, Boy Scouts.

Fees: For some.

Annual Special Events: Camp.

g) St. George's Anglican Church - 10 Tom Street

Programs: Youth services, afternoon ladies club, Ladies Auxillary.

Outside Users: Brownies.

Fees: None.

Annual Special Events: Summer picnic, Congregational dinner.

h) Zion United Church - Pearl Street North

Programs: C.G.I.T., Explorers, Cubs, Youth Choir.

Outside Users: Basketball (Gym facilities), Northwest Communicare Day Care Centre.

Fees: Charge to Day Care Centre.

Annual Special Events: Bazaar, rummage sales, Spring and Fall Luncheon.



- i) Erskine Presbyterian Church - 19 Pearl St. North  
Programs: Sunday School, four women's groups.  
Outside Users: Sometimes, none on a regular basis.  
Fees: No fees.  
Annual Special Events: Anniversaries, picnics.
- j) King Street Baptist Church - 458 King St. West  
Programs: Adult groups, young marrieds, Sunday School.  
Outside Users: None.  
Fees: N/A  
Annual Special Events: Picnic, church events, family events, games, (have own gym facilities).
- k) All Saint's Anglican Church - 15 Queen St. South  
Programs: Boy Scouts, Senior Citizens, Baton, Men's Club, Women's Group.  
Outside Users: Some  
Fees: None  
Annual Special Events: Fall Fairs, (end of October), Spring Luncheon, card party in November.
- l) Cathedral of Christ the King - Outside N.I.P. area - 714 King St. West  
Programs: Catholic Women's League, Junior & Senior Catholic Youth Organization, St. Vincent de Paul (adult men), Legion of Mary (women).  
Outside Users: St. Mary's ) schools - use of auditorium.  
Christ The King )  
Fees:  
Annual Special Events: Bazaar - June, Mardi Gras Dinner.





m) First Unitarian Church - 268 Aberdeen Avenue

Programs: Youth group, Junior High, Over 50's Club.

Outside Users: Voice of Women, Civil Liberties Association, Yoga.

Fees: Some programs have a fee.

Annual Special Events: Arts and Crafts sale and show (November).

Conclusion:

- a) 13 Churches in area.
- b) 7 groups of Brownies, Cubs, Girl Guides or Boy Scouts.
- c) 7 youth groups.
- d) 3 senior citizen groups.
- e) 10 women's clubs.
- f) 2 men's clubs.



MAIN HESS SENIOR CITIZENS CENTRE

Senior Citizen Activities

Membership fee per year - \$1.00

Membership - 740

Director: Caroline Chessell - telephone - 525-8033

Facilities:

Common Room (10,000 sq. ft.)

2 Exercise rooms

Woodworking shop

Craft Room

Music Room

Activities:

Drop-in Centre

Craft classes: painting, macramé, jewelry-making, rug hooking,  
leathercraft, dressmaking, etc.

First aid program

Ladies Fitness classes

Card games: euchre, bridge, etc.

Bingo, other games

Choir

Tap dancing

Square dancing

Special events: Dances, entertainment programs.

Monthly bus tour

Bi-weekly bus trips to Dominion store.



PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Dundurn School - 220 Dundurn Street South (trainable retarded) 16-21 yrs.

Earl Kitchener School

Monday and Wednesday	- quilting, yoga
Monday	- ceramics
Wednesday	- ceramics
Monday - p.m.	- macrame
Wednesday	- macrame
Tuesday & Thursday a.m.	- yoga
Tuesday & Thursday	- pottery, ceramics
Thursday	- dressmaking, stretch & sew.

Lunch room program - under auspices of Help Group (involves parents and fees).

Pre-School Nursery

Allenby School - 357 Hunter St. West

No gym or recreational activities.  
No empty facilities available.  
No community activities.

Strathcona School - 99 Strathcona Ave. North - Principal, Mr. Moore

Recreational activities sponsored by Recreation Department

School Lunch Program - Monday to Friday.

No empty facilities available.

Ryerson Elementary School - 222 Robinson Street.

Part of Ryerson Recreation Centre.



SCHOOLS IN THE KIRKENDALL-

STRATHCONA N.I.P. AREA

1976\*

Total of 85 Public Elementary Schools in Hamilton		\$	Percent of Total Public Elementary Schools Costs for Burglary and Vandalism
Earl Kitchener School	Vandalism	-	-
	Glass Breakage	1012.91	1.2%
	Mysterious Dis-	95.50	1.1%
	appearances & Burglary		
Allenby School	V	780.00	4.49%
	G	1379.54	1.65%
	M	-	-
Strathcona School	V	-	-
	G	1163.90	1.39%
	M	40.00	.45%
Ryerson School	U	76.80	.44%
	G	558.59	.67%
	M	12.25	.14%
Total of 22 Public Secondary Schools in Hamilton			Percent of Total Public Secondary Schools Costs for Burglary and Vandalism
	V	403.00	8.12%
	G	1274.22	3.77%
	M	678.50	3.7%

\*Source: Burglary and Vandalism Reports, 1976, Hamilton Board of Education.





SEPARATE SCHOOLS

St. Thomas Aquinas

All facilities used for school and parish activities - none available for outside use, or open to public (no gym).

St. Joseph's - Gym for community use.

Nothing available for community use.

St. Mary's High School

Nothing available for community use.

Christ The King - auditorium for public use.

Conclusion:

- Public:
- a) 4 public schools
  - b) 1 used for adult education classes.
  - c) 1 pre-school nursery.
  - d) 1 school-lunch program
  - e) 1 school for community recreation use.

- Separate:
- a) 4 separate schools.
  - b) 1 gym for community use.
  - c) 1 auditorium for community use.



SCHOOLS

Separate



KIRKENDALL - STRATHCONA DESIGNATED  
N.I.P. AREA

E3/S138

E3/S32

E-9-181

E2S79 G1



NURSING HOMES

Strathcona - St. Olga's - 570 King Street West

Outside Facilities used: Home for H.P.H. psychiatric patients,  
Churches, Hamilton Place.

Lodging Houses: Senior Citizens.

Strathcona:  
413 King Street West  
85 Pearl Street West  
8 Hunt Street North  
164 Locke Street North  
36 Queen Street South

Kirkendall North:  
65 Stanley Ave.  
369 Main Street West  
295 Hunter Street West  
280 Queen Street South  
5 Stanley Avenue  
39 Stanley Avenue  
21 Stanley Avenue

Outside Facilities Used: Downtown Y.M.C.A. - Y.W.C.A.  
Hess Street Senior Citizens Centre.





ING HOMES

ING HOMES

KIRKENDALL - STRATHCONA DESIGNATED  
N.I.P. AREA

F 3/S 138

F 3/S 229

E 9-181

E 2/S 79 G1





DAY CARE FACILITIES

Strathcona:

North West Communicare - 69 Pearl St. North  
(Zion United Church)

Don't use other facilities.

Kirkendall North:

Mother Goose Co-op Nursery - 300 Dundurn St. South

Trips, environmental studies.

Montessori School - Day Nursery - 86 Homewood Ave.  
(Melrose United Church)



NURSERY

KIRKENDALL - STRATHCONA DESIGNATED  
N.I.P. AREA

E3/S138

E/S-181

E2S79 G1



GROUP HOMES - ADOLESCENT CENTRES

Strathcona: Pearl Street Adolescent Centre - 7 Pearl Street.  
Hamilton Wesley House - 403 King Street West.

Kirkendall North: Dawn Patrol - 320 Queen Street South.

Facilities Used: Ryerson Recreation Centre, Y's, shows, bowling.  
Dawn Patrol - floor hockey program at Wentworth School.

Mental Health Facilities:

Strathcona: Mount St. Joseph's Centre - 354 King Street West.  
Residential treatment centre (mental health centre)  
for pre-teen boys.

Facilities Used: Ryerson Recreation Centre, community teams, etc.

Kirkendall North: Mount St. Joseph - 66 Canada Street.  
Residential treatment centre - mental health  
(mentally retarded).  
The Homestead - 34 Homewood Ave.  
(Half-way house for post-psychiatric patients).  
275 Charlton Ave. West - mentally retarded.

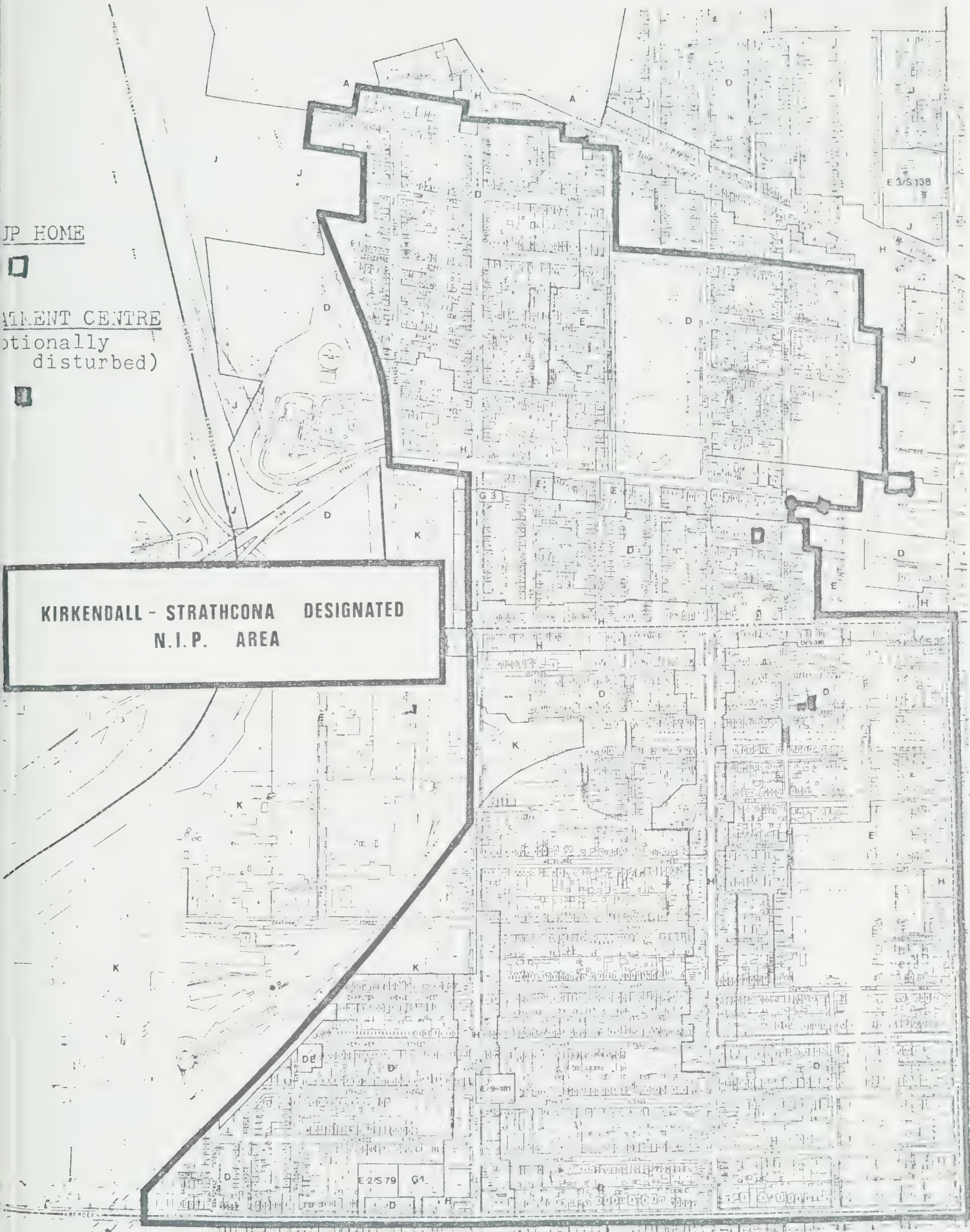




UP HOME

MENT CENTRE  
(optionally  
disturbed)

KIRKENDALL - STRATHCONA DESIGNATED  
N.I.P. AREA







DENTISTS

Dr. Allan Quick - 148 George Street

DOCTORS:

Locke Street area: Drs. Helt & Helt - 336 Locke St. South,

Dr. M. Levy - 325 Dundurn St. South

Strathcona:

Dr. Bell - 196 George Street

Dr. Tweedie " " "

Dr. Lee " " "

Durand

Dr. Harris - 235 Queen St. South

Dr. Tuttan - 255 Hess St. South



## PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

The following map outlines the Public Transit system as it occurs in the Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. area.

The two major bus routes follow Main Street West to East to the city core and King Street East to West from the city core. These two streets carry a number of individual bus routes which in turn connect the city core to residential and outlying business areas.

There are three minor routes inter-secting the N.I.P. area at various points linking the area to the city core (and in turn, the rest of city serviced by public transit). These three routes are:

1. Locke-Route No. 7.
2. Aberdeen Ave. Route No. 6, 6A,
3. York - Route No. 8.

These routes are shown on the accompanying map.

Another route, Garth-Route No. 32 skirts the N.I.P. area running from King Street, South along Queen Street, up Garth Street to Stonechurch Road returning downtown along Hess Street to Main Street.

Generally, Route No. 6, 6A - Aberdeen Avenue runs every 7 minutes during the morning rush period until 9:00, every 10 minutes until 3:00 p.m., every 5 minutes until 6:00 p.m., every 7 minutes until 7:00 p.m. and every 15 minutes thereafter until 1:00 a.m.

Saturdays the buses on this route operate every 12 minutes beginning at 5:49 a.m. until 7:00 p.m. where it changes to every 15 minutes until 1:00 a.m. Sundays the schedule is every 15 minutes from 6:00 a.m. to 1:00 a.m.

Route No 7 - Locke operates Monday to Friday every 7 minutes from 5:18 a.m. to 8:46 a.m., every 15 minutes from 8:46 to 11:45, every 10 minutes from 11:45 a.m. to 3:04 p.m. every 7 minutes from 3:04 p.m. to 6:15 p.m., every 10 minutes from 6:15 p.m. to 6:45 p.m. and every 15 minutes from 6:45 p.m. to 12:00 p.m. and every 20 minutes until 1:20 a.m.

Saturdays the buses on this route operate every 15 minutes beginning at 5:51 a.m. until 7:58 a.m.; every 10 minutes from 7:58 a.m. to 6:15 p.m.; every 15 minutes from 6:15 p.m. to 12:00 p.m.; and every 20 minutes until 1:20 a.m.

Sundays the schedule is every 15 minutes from 7:45 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. and every 20 minutes thereafter until 1:30 a.m.

Buses operate along King Street and Main Street every few minutes on a regular basis.



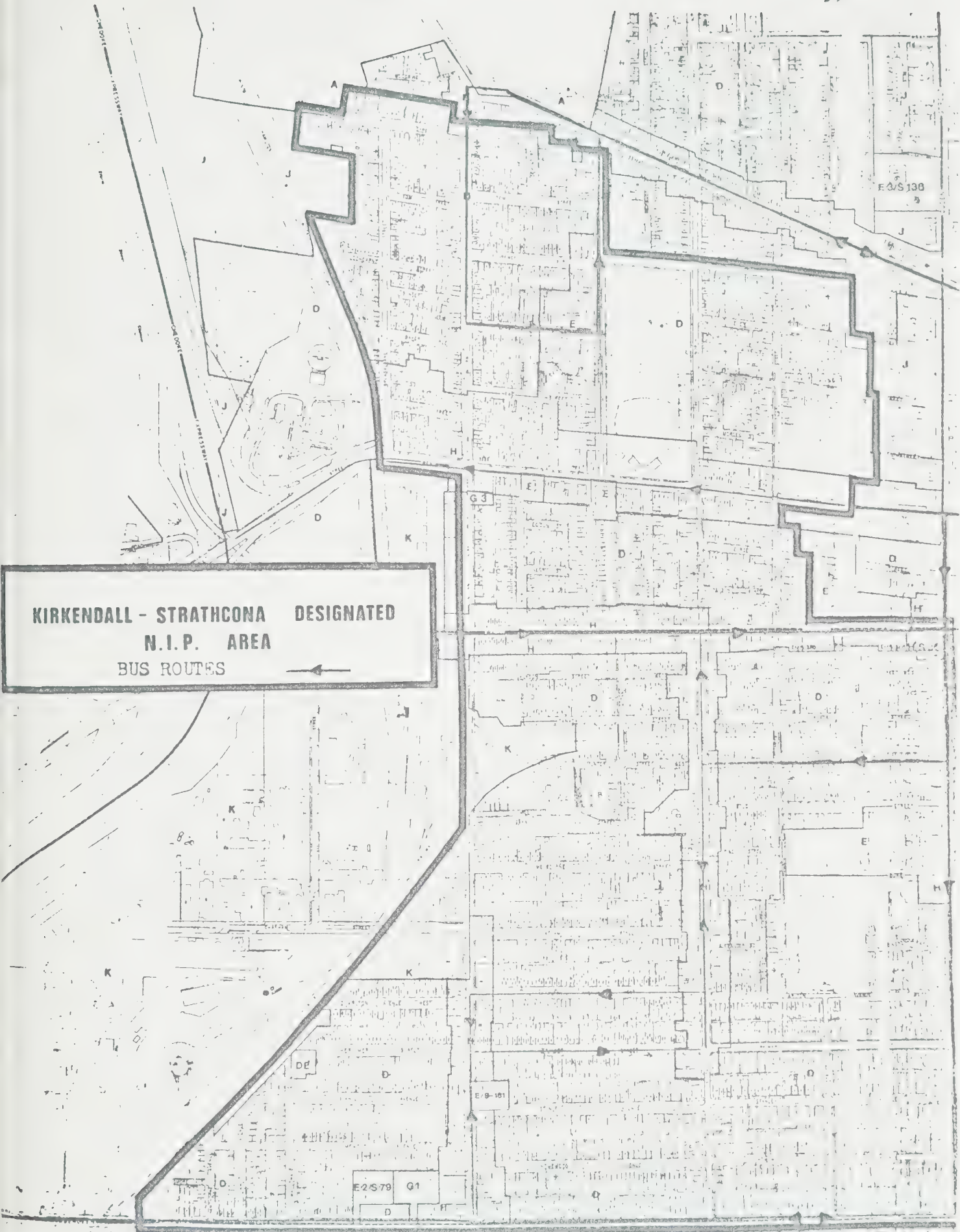
Conclusion:

It appears east - west travel during peak load periods is the most convenient. North - South mobility within the total N.I.P. area is non-existent. North - South public transit is most convenient in Kirkendall North although the area served is limited.

All routes radiate from the city core and return to it make the Central Business District (CBD quite accessible.)

Depending on the services which could be offered in a Neighbourhood House and the clientele to which they are directed public transit could have a limited capacity to play as a mobility source to assist in generating traffic to a Neighbourhood House within the N.I.P. area.





**KIRKENDALL - STRATHCONA DESIGNATED  
N.I.P. AREA**  
BUS ROUTES

E2/S138

E-9-101

E2/S79 Q1





### ADULT CONTINUING EDUCATION

Continuing adult education within the N.I.P. area is limited to one school, the Earl Kitchener School (See section on schools for activities offered).

The Hamilton Board of Education offers a large variety of courses at the Sir John A. McDonald Secondary School at 130 York Street outside the N.I.P. area. (See following chart for courses offered 1976-1977).

The Y.W.C.A. on MacNab Street offers a number of arts and crafts courses, physical fitness and recreation activities, as well as educational courses. A number of senior citizen activities and programs are offered as well.

### LEGAL AID CLINIC

Strathcona Community Project located at 152 Locke Street North just outside the N.I.P. area, operates a free legal aid clinic, a free income tax clinic. (January to April and a welfare and unemployment insurance advocacy service.)

This particular group provides these services to area residents as well as on a city wide basis.



ADULT CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Sir John A. McDonald Secondary School - 130 York Street

Provided by The Hamilton Board of Education

Accounting - General I & II  
Aviation Ground School  
Christmas Workshop  
Bridge  
Small Business Management  
Ceramics  
Chess  
Home Cooking  
Crochetting  
Decoupage  
Drafting - Mechanical & Architectural  
Blue Print Reading  
Dress Making  
Electricity  
Electronics  
English (New Canadians)  
Fashion Merchandising  
Conversational French  
Interior Design  
Knitting  
Law  
Machine Shop I & II  
Macrame  
Auto Mechanics I, II, III  
Music - Instrumental  
Drawing and Printing  
Photography  
Amateur Radio  
Real Estate for Layman  
Stitch & Sewing  
Shorthand  
Conversational Spanish  
Tailoring  
Typing  
Yoga



Y.W.C.A. - MACNAB STREET

SPONSOR

Antiques	- Y.W.C.A.
Arts & Crafts	- Hamilton Senior Citizen's Recreation Centre
Christmas Workshop	- Y.W.C.A.
Babysitting	- Y.W.C.A.
Ballet	- Y.W.C.A.
Senior Indoor Lawn Bowling	- Y.W.C.A.
Bridge	- Hamilton Senior Citizens
Ceramics	- Y.W.C.A.
Homemakers Club	- Y.W.C.A.
Hamilton Handicapped Club	- Y.W.C.A.
Duplication Bridge	- Y.W.C.A.
Happy Hour Club	- Y.W.C.A.
Quilting Bee Club	- Y.W.C.A.
Crewel Work & Creative Stitching	- Y.W.C.A.
Knitting & Crocheting	- Y.W.C.A.
Crocheting	- Hamilton Senior Citizens
Dancing - Round, Folk, Square	- Hamilton Senior Citizens
Economy Cooking	- Y.W.C.A.
Swimming, Lifesaving	- Y.W.C.A.
Tennis, Volleyball	- Y.W.C.A.
Seniors Swim, Yoga	- Hamilton Senior Citizens
Liquid Embroidery	- Hamilton Senior Citizens
Euchre	- Hamilton Senior Citizens



Drop-in Centre	- Hamilton Senior Citizens
Bingo	- Hamilton Senior Citizens
Darts	- Hamilton Senior Citizens
Creative Movement	- Y.W.C.A.
Guitar	- Y.W.C.A.
Knitting	- Senior Citizens Recreation Centre
Men's Club	- Senior Citizens Recreation Centre
Oil Painting	- Senior Citizens Recreation Centre
Pottery	- Senior Citizens Recreation Centre
Macrame	- Y.W.C.A.
Marriage and Family	- Y.W.C.A.
Needlepoint	- Y.W.C.A.
Fitness	- Y.W.C.A.
Quilting	- Y.W.C.A.
Sewing	- Y.W.C.A.
Shuffle Board	- Y.W.C.A.
Handicapped Swim	- Y.W.C.A.
Family Swim	- Y.W.C.A.





MULTI-SERVICE

CENTRE

REVIEW



## INTRODUCTION

The concept of the multi-service centre has been operationalized in a variety of ways throughout Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, as a way of providing a better distribution of a variety of services and promoting greater social cohesion at the community level. Such an approach, generally endeavours to provide "one-stop" assistance, or at least "one-stop" referral from a single, highly visible and accessible facility within a specific neighbourhood.

The first section of this report consists of a survey of community centres as reported in the literature. The second section attempts to draw conclusions based on these reports and similar surveys which also appear in the literature.

This survey examines fourteen community centres in order to provide some basic comparative information regarding their functioning and organization. The centres were compared along the following dimensions:

1. Purpose
2. Services Offered
3. Physical Layout
4. Extent of Area Serviced
5. Administration
6. Composition of Staff
7. Sources of Funding

### Purpose:

From the analysis of existing centres, it is evident that a single formula for determining the kinds of services offered and their method of delivery does not exist. The many forms which multi-service centres have assumed have been in response to the needs of their respective communities. In general, the objectives of the centres surveyed were to; (a) improve the co-ordination of services to the community, and (b) increase the accessibility of such services to their residents.



The Community Services Centre, (Burlington, Ontario) was established as a centralized, community based information and referral centre to provide information on community resources and direct persons to existing health, welfare and recreational facilities, both public and privately owned.

In addition to providing a referral service, P.O.I.N.T., (north Toronto) and Citizens Advice Bureaux (C.A.B.), function as forums for information sharing and the identification of community needs. Although direct service is not provided, new programs have been initiated in response to needs expressed by the residents.

Numerous centres were found to provide leisure and recreational programs geared to the needs of homogeneous groups residing within a specified community, i.e., mothers, pre-school children, senior citizens, teenagers, etc. Dixwell Community House/ Neighbourhood Facilities Building, Mount Morris Park Recreation Centre, Community Resources Centre (East New York), DeLaWarr Community Centre and Brittania Community Services Centre (Vancouver) were found to provide such community oriented facilities.

Several centres were found to provide for the social-psychological needs of their residents through the co-ordination of several social service agencies operating out of a single community based location. Efforts are concentrated towards the reduction of "social problems" such as delinquency, drug abuse etc., thereby improving both neighbourhood and family life.

Although many centres choose to offer services oriented towards one of the aforementioned models, these are not mutually exclusive categories. Five of the centres surveyed provided recreational programs as well as counselling and referral services. (see Appendix 'A' for list of centres surveyed and location).

#### Services Offered:

As can be seen in Table 1, the services provided by the centres reflect the variations in community needs as perceived by their respective organizational committees. Centres with the least community involvement, where professional staff interpret the needs, tend to offer more traditional agency programs such as counselling. Recreational and educational programs are largely found in centres administered by citizen advisory boards. Community development was also seen as an important area of concern by centres under the direction of local residents.

Multi-service centres which are involved in a wide range of programs are less likely to be marked as havens for people with "problems".



KEY FOR TABLE 1

(A) CHILDREN

1. child care centre
2. children's group  
(focus on teaching  
social skills)
3. nursery school
4. program for children with  
minor disabilities

(B) COMMUNITY

1. snack bar
2. multi-purpose community  
meeting rooms
3. community information
4. housing index
5. baby-sitters file
6. family activities room
7. program for mothers  
"Take a Break"
8. homemaking assistance
9. bookstore
10. credit union
11. community education

(C) EDUCATION

1. library
2. Vocational rehabilitation
3. adult training

(D) GOVERNMENT SERVICES

1. Manpower
2. Legal Aid
3. Ontario Housing Corporation
4. Probation services
5. Parole services
6. Mothers Allowance Assistance
7. Post Office

(E) HEALTH CARE

1. Family Practice
2. Mental Health After-care
3. V.D. clinic
4. Red Cross services
5. Senior's "Foot clinic"
6. Dental clinic
7. Drug Abuse clinic
8. Alcoholism clinic

(F) RECREATION AND LEISURE

1. Arts and Crafts room
2. swimming pool
3. play yard
4. tennis courts
5. skating rink
6. games room
7. gym
8. bowling lane

(G) SENIOR CITIZENS

1. Task Force
2. senior's lounge
3. educational programs
4. recreational programs
5. low cost meals

(H) SOCIAL SERVICES

1. Family Services Association
2. Family Benefits
3. Family Planning
4. Children's Aid
5. Big Brother
6. Family Counselling
7. John Howard Society
8. Elizabeth Fry Society
9. "Social Services" referral

(i) YOUTH

1. residential program
2. teen drop-in
3. "study club"
4. teen club





TABLE 1

NAME OF CENTRE	(A) CHILDREN	(B) COMMUNITY	(C) EDUCATION	(D) GOVERNMENT SERVICES
Riley Park	4	2,7		
F.O.I.N.T	1,4	3,8		
Brittania	1	1,2,3,6,7	1	
York Community Services				1,2
Regent Park				2,3
Burlington		4,5	2,3	
Winnipeg Multi-Service Project				4,5,6,
L.A.M.P.	1	2,3,8		2
C.A.B.	1	3,8,11	3	1,2,3
Dixwell Community House	1	2,10		1
Mount Morris Park Recreation Centre		2		
Cover-the-Rhine Pilot Centre	1	2	3	1,7
DeLaWarr Community Centre		8	2	2,4
East New York Community Resources Centre		1,2,9	1,3	



NAME OF CENTRE	(E) HEALTH	(F) RECREATION	(G) SENIOR CITIZENS	(H) SOCIAL SERVICES	(I) YOUTH
Riley Park				6	3
P.O.I.N.T.			1		1
Brittania		1,4,5,7	2	9	2
York Community Services	1,2,3			1,2,3	
Regent Park				1,2,4,9	
Burlington	2,4,7,8			1,4,5,6	
Winnipeg Multi-Service Project				7,8	
L.A.M.P.	1,2,6,7,8			4	2
C.A.B.	1	7	2	6	
Dixwell Community House		1,3	2	9	2
Mount Morris Park Recreation Centre		1,6,7	2		
Over-the-Rhine Pilot Centre	1	1,2,5,6,7	3,4,5		
DeLaWarr Community Centre	1,2,6	1	2	1,3,4	
East New York Community Resources Centre		2,7,8			



"...the centre should be psychologically neutral in the eyes of the community so that...clients are not automatically labelled and stigmatized as a result of their association with the centre."

(F. Shaughnessy et.al., 1974; pg. 12)

In practice, community-run centres were found to be more successful in creating an acceptable atmosphere for their prospective clientele.

#### Physical Layout:

Due to the limitations of the available literature, information regarding the actual physical layout, i.e., allocation of space to the services offered was unattainable. It is therefore necessary to discuss this aspect in more general terms.

Centres which provide information and referral utilized available office space in existing organizations. York Community Services established their headquarters in the Family Service Association Building and P.O.I.N.T. rented office space from the Addiction Research Foundation. Some of the C.A.B. operations consisted solely of telephone numbers with no personal contact possible, while others maintained an open-door policy, providing brief counselling services where necessary.

Both I.A.M.P. and the Winnipeg Multi-Service Project located themselves in abandoned houses which underwent extensive renovation thereby accommodating various social services.

Centres which offered a combination of social services and recreational facilities were located in buildings, designed and constructed specifically for their use. Architects involved in the construction of Dixwell Community House and Mount Morris Park Recreation Centre stressed the need for designing a structure which would reflect and blend with the character of the surrounding area. (Progressive Architecture, April, 1972; pg. 112).

#### Extent of Area Serviced:

The size of the area served by a community centre was found to vary with locale, population, and need as perceived by the initiating committee. Centres were formed to service;

- (a) non specified communities, focussing upon "multi-problem" families, e.g., Winnipeg Multi-Service Project.
- (b) politically defined areas, e.g., "Wards 10 and 11" (north end of Toronto), Burlington, Borough of York (Toronto) etc.



- (c) communities identified on the basis of location, socio-economic homogeneity and ethnic origin, e.g., Regent Park, Dixwell Community.

The population served ranged from "multi-problem families" (during three year study period of Winnipeg Multi-Service Project) to 380,000 residents living in New Castle County, Delaware, U.S.A. The average size of the population served was 15,000 residents.

#### Administration:

Of the fourteen centres, all reported having a person who filled the role of co-ordinator or director. However, there were differences in the nature of the body to whom that person was primarily accountable.

In five of the centres surveyed, an advisory board, comprised of members from various municipal or provincial departments and agency representatives was responsible for identifying community problems and recommending solutions. Community representation in some form was achieved by nine cases, either through election or appointment to various management committees. Among the committees suggested were:

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Executive       | Committee |
| 2. Finance         | "         |
| 3. Research        | "         |
| 4. New Programs    | "         |
| 5. Personnel       | "         |
| 6. Agency Advisory | "         |

Regent Park was the only centre having a local resident in the role of co-ordinator on a volunteer basis.

The pattern of control undoubtedly arises from initial sponsorship of the centres. In two cases, where the initiative had come from citizen groups, the advisory board, comprised solely of local residents, continued to function as such following the initial planning stages. Agencies offering services at the DeLaWarr centre administered their programs independently of the Centre's advisory board.

#### Composition of Staff:

As indicated in the previous section, all centres reported having a co-ordinator or director whose major function was to oversee the activities of the community workers and in numerous cases, recruit and supervise volunteers. The director was also responsible for administering finances. In two cases, clerical help was hired on a full-time basis to assist with general administrative duties.





The major professional component of the centres was comprised of agency seconded personnel whose salaries were paid by the parent organizations. In the cases of York Community Centre and L.A.M.P. primary health services were provided by a salaried physician obtained through O.H.I.P.

Four of the centres made extensive use of volunteers from the community to answer telephones, provide emergency baby-sitting, foster care and other miscellaneous services.

#### Sources of Funding:

The funding pattern of the centres surveyed was very diversified. Most centres which provided information as to their source of income, indicated that funding was both a problem in getting established as well as an on-going problem. Many relied on grants from various departments of the provincial government or the United Appeal.

Centres relied heavily on agency seconded personnel and volunteer staff. In some cases, participating agencies contributed an unspecified amount for rent and office expenses. No clear rationale emerged as to the type or basis of funding.

The Britannia Community Services Centre found that their organizational flexibility was enhanced by the fact that they were not committed to any one source of funding or service group. Financing agreements could thus be re-negotiated as new needs emerged.



## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The paucity of evaluative and descriptive literature on existing multi-service centres makes it difficult to generate specific information which would be of use to those currently involved in the planning process. The information conveyed through existing reports varies both in type and degree of detail.

"A Survey of Selected Multi-Service Centres in Ontario", prepared for the Ministry of Community and Social Services attempted to gather consistent information via questionnaire, but found it difficult to obtain statistical information about services offered and sources of funding. Nor did the report describe the physical facilities from which the centres operated.

This report has attempted to examine information on the more salient characteristics of multi-service centres from which general conclusions can be drawn.

1. The Community Service Centre must be physically and psychologically accessible to the residents of the area which it serves. This can be facilitated by:
  - (a) providing an accessible location to all segments of the population.
  - (b) citizen involvement in decision making through participation on advisory committees.
  - (c) creation of an administrative structure intended to make professionals more accountable to the consumers.
  - (d) provision of a variety of community oriented programs as opposed to strictly traditional agency administered services.
  - (e) utilization of volunteers in the operation of the centre and provision of services.
  - (f) flexibility in the types of services offered in order to facilitate change as the needs arise.
2. Insofar as the expression of "needs" is dependent upon knowledge of existing alternatives, education of the public through publicity and access to organizational meetings may aid residents in articulating their concerns.



3. Physical design of the facility will be determined by the function, i.e., programs and services provided therein. Therefore, based on the "needs" as they have been determined by questionnaire survey of the Kirkendall-Strathcona neighbourhood:

- (a) What are the services to be offered?
- (b) What are the realities of funding on a long term basis?

These considerations must of course precede a discussion of the physical plant.

Insofar as the evolution of the community service centre concept itself is a reflection of the ever-changing needs of communities and societies, the creation of flexible service units at the local level may provide for greater strength and elasticity in the overall social arrangements.



APPENDIX A

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Riley Park	Vancouver, B.C.
P.O.I.N.T.	Toronto, Ontario
Brittania Community Services Centre	Vancouver, B.C.
York Community Services	Toronto, Ontario
Regent Park Community Services Unit	Toronto, Ontario
Burlington Community Services Centre	Burlington, Ontario
Winnipeg Multi-Services Project	Winnipeg, Manitoba
L.A.M.P.	Toronto, Ontario.
Dixwell Community House/ Neighborhood Facilities Building	New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.
Mount Morris Park Recreation Centre	New York, New York, U.S.A.
Over-the-Rhine	Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
DeLaWarr Community Centre	New Castle County, Delaware
Community Resources Centre	New York, New York, U.S.A.





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(All these reports are available at the Social Planning and Research Council library, or the Urban Documentation Centre, McMaster University).



DUNDAS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

Staff:

Community Worker

DCDC Executive Committee

Past Chairman

Chairman

Vice-Chairman

Treasurer

Secretary

Community Worker

2 members-at-large

Representatives from:

Finance Committee

Multi-Service Committee

Ways and Means Committee

Planning Committee

Public Relations Committee

Information Dundas Coordinator and Board Chairman

Y.M.C.A. representative

Student Field Placement: McMaster University, School of Social Work

Duties of Community Worker (Only paid DCDC staff member)

Resource person to:

Dundas Day Care Planning Committee

Dundas Senior Citizens Club

Mothers of Dundas (single parent organization)

Information Dundas

Supervisor of social work student placements

Secretary of State Funding Committee

Participated in:

University workshops

Conferences of various areas of government (provincial, regional, etc.)

Community Services of YMCA

Multi-service Workshop

Interpreter of goals and objectives of DCDC to community groups and social service agencies.

Aid in development and liaison with DCDC Executive.

Helps identify needs of community, initiate projects.

Helps formulate information of activities for local newspapers.

Member of multi-service committee.



Multi-Service Agencies (started at DCDC Headquarters, Sept. 1975).

Participating agencies:

Family Services of Hamilton-Wentworth  
Hamilton-Wentworth Children's Aid Society  
McMaster University Medical Centre -  
Dept. of Psychiatry (R.N. and psychiatric resident)  
Ontario Legal Aid Plan (also income tax clinic)  
Ministry of Community and Social Services  
Hamilton-Wentworth Health Unit, Dundas Branch

Other Agencies at DCDC headquarters:

Information Dundas  
Dundas Volunteer Services

Funding:

(in order of amount)

Hamilton YMCA (Half community worker's salary)  
Churches of Dundas  
Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth  
Federal (Secretary of State)  
Multi-Service agencies using facilities  
Miscellaneous donations from service clubs, etc.

Grants (L.I.P. etc.) for summer students  
(Secretary of State)

Programs:

Courses given at the Community Centre sponsored by various agencies in response to a community need:

Example: course for children with learning disabilities  
course on marriage  
opportunities for women  
teen activities

Report on the need for Day Care Services was presented to the Dundas Town Council in 1976.

Housing Committee presented a report on low income housing needs for families and senior citizens to the Dundas Town Council, September, 1976.  
Multi-Service Workshop Conference held at the Community Centre in 1976.

(For more details of above information see DCDC Annual Reports 1975, 1976 in file under Multi-service reports for N.I.P. area).



## RECOMMENDATIONS





In the report "Kirkendall-Strathcona Neighbourhood Needs" prepared by the Department of Community Development for the N.I.P. Neighbourhood Planning Committee in October of 1976 a section was included which indicated neighbourhood needs. Through a questionnaire, respondents were asked to rate their preference for using services available at a neighbourhood centre. They indicated preferences for the following:

a)	General Information and Referral	(15.0%)
b)	Medical Health Clinic	(14.7%)
c)	Adult Education and Retraining	(12.8%)
d)	Services for the Elderly	(11.2%)
e)	Legal Aid	(10.0%)
f)	Job Counselling	( 8.2%)
g)	Day Care	( 5.9%)

Many of the above services are offered on the periphery of the N.I.P. area.

General Information and Referral is provided by Central Information Service located in the Lister Building, 42 James Street North, Suite 609. The major portion of their services are provided by telephone. What may be needed is a periodic publicity campaign to remind residents of the information and referral service.

Medical Health Clinic services are provided through the Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Health Unit, 74 Hughson Street South. There are more than 74 nurses who deal with all aspects of normal family life; provide school health services; pre-natal classes; health teaching throughout the city; etc. They provide an Adolescent and Child Centre service with consultation to families having problems with their children. The Public Health Dentistry section operates several dental clinics in the City of Hamilton. This service is available to the children in the school system of Hamilton on the basis of financial need. Problems of the Aged is also a concern of the Health Unit.

Adult Education and Retraining is available from a number of sources in the city. The Hamilton Board of Education provides a number of courses at the Sir John A. Macdonald Secondary School, 130 York Street. The Board is open for suggestions and will include courses if a demand is indicated.

Retraining programs are offered by Canada Manpower, 135 James Street South. The aim of their Training Service is to make it financially possible for a client to undertake training and thus prepare himself for employment. Other retraining programs are offered through Citizen Action Group.



Services for the elderly are offered within the N.I.P. area and outside it. Within the area there are three senior citizen groups meeting in churches in the area. On the periphery, located at Hess and Main Streets, is the Hess Street Senior Citizens Centre, 191 Main Street East, which provides a number of activities for seniors. In addition, there are a large number of services which are available and can be provided in an individual's home. Refer to "Social Support Services for Seniors published by Central Information Services in 1976." A free Legal Aid Clinic is available at the Strathcona Community Project, 152 Locke Street North, just outside the N.I.P. area. Strathcona also provides a free income tax clinic (January to April) a welfare and unemployment insurance advocacy service, and provides advocacy services in Italian and Portuguese.

Day Care services are provided within the N.I.P. boundaries and their locations appear to be geographically accessible to most in the area. However, day care spaces may be needed but are presently being restrained by a restriction on the number of subsidized spaces presently being financed by the Regional Social Services Department. These restrictions may place day care out of the financial reach of individuals.

Whether or not those services indicated by the questionnaire are representative of the community needs is open for debate. However, it does indicate several things. First of all, there are a large number of services in the City of Hamilton which appear to be relatively accessible to the N.I.P. area. Secondly, it raises the question: are these services meeting all the community needs and are individuals just unaware of what is available to them?

If all the needs are not being met and people are uninformed of available services then what is lacking is an Infrastructure for dealing with the needs of the two neighbourhoods within the N.I.P. boundary. A Neighbourhood House is a logical alternative to meet these needs.

#### An Alternative

#### The Development of Two Neighbourhood Houses

One House to be located in Strathcona in the most accessible area as determined by a mobility study.

One House to be located in Kirkendall North in the most accessible area as determined by a mobility study.

Develop a Community Council or a representative Management Committee for each House to interpret the needs of the community and oversee the functioning of the House.



Employ a co-ordinator to look after the operational needs of both centres.

Employ a Community Worker for each House. Each worker can then be involved in the area on a full time basis and in constant communication with the residents of his/her neighbourhood and thereby be in a position to properly identify community needs.

Once these community needs have been identified the community worker in consultation with and approval by the Community Management Committee can develop programs to meet these identified needs.

The Neighbourhood House and the community worker can work toward:

- a) improving the co-ordination of services to the community  
and
- b) increase the accessibility of such services to their residents.

In this sense the role of the Neighbourhood House will be one of an advocacy centre. The centre will know: what the existing services are in the community, what the gaps in services are, what the community needs are, and with the community input can develop programs to meet the needs and suggest these programs to the appropriate authorities for implementation or assistance in implementing programs.

As suggested in the Summary of Conclusions in the section "Report on Selected Multi-Service Centres":

The Neighbourhood House(s) must be physically and psychologically accessible to the residents of the area which it serves. This can be facilitated by:

- (a) providing an accessible location to all segments of the population.
- (b) citizen involvement in decision making through participation on advisory committees.
- (c) creation of an administrative structure intended to make professionals more accountable to the consumers.
- (d) provision of a variety of community oriented programs as opposed to strictly traditional agency administered services.





- (e) utilization of volunteers in the operation of the center and provision of services.
- (f) flexibility in the types of services offered in order to facilitate change as the needs arise
- (g) One-stop system: team approach of community workers and volunteers provide instant referral, service, follow-up.

Insofar as the expression of "needs" is dependant upon knowledge of existing alternatives, education of the public through publicity and access to organizational meetings may aid residents in articulating their concerns.

The physical design of the facility is determined by the function, i.e., programs and services provided therein. As discussed above and in the main body of this report there are adequate physical facilities for recreation services within the N.I.P. area and adequate facilities for any other types of a large scale useage nature.

Therefore, the design of a Neighbourhood House should be limited to several meeting rooms capable of holding 20 to 30 people and a number of offices for the co-ordinator, the community worker, and service personnel called in by the community.

Insofar as the evolution of the community service centre concept itself is a reflection of the ever-changing needs of communities and societies, the creation of flexible service units at the local level may provide for greater strength and elasticity in the overall social arrangements.

#### Funding Procedures and Problems:

The lack of legislation in Ontario for consistent funding procedures for multi-service centres creates the necessity of relying on grants and donations for such centres to survive. This creates many difficulties, including a lack of co-ordinated funding programs, difficulty of obtaining independence from parent or founding agencies, on-going problems of funding from year to year, etc. Specific problems exist in the area of establishing multi-service centres, development of new programs, especially in the area of preventive work, and difficulties of making long-range program plans.

Some centres receive contributions toward rent and office expenses from the multi-service agencies in addition to grants from various government levels and local donations. (The DCDC receives donations from local churches, grants, agencies' contributions and part of the worker's salary is contributed by the Y.M.C.A.) It is easier to obtain new or continued funding once "successful" community programs are underway, which requires careful and intelligent planning of the programs and activities.





Regardless of funding arrangements, community control of the community centre is paramount and the autonomy of such centres should exist regardless of funding sources. It is felt that local government agencies and other organizations should have responsibility in supporting worthwhile community programs and part of the function of any community staff is to get this message across to the proper authorities.



ASSESSMENT OF NEED FOR COMMUNITY-BASED NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE(S) FOR

KIRDKENDALL-STRATHCONA N.I.P. AREA

Introduction:

Planning for community facilities is a complex and future oriented process. The complexity comes from the interplay between the large number of actors involved in both creating and filling the needs of a community. The orientation of planning for the future rather than the past or the present creates a need for information about the nature of a community and also trends within that community and within the city under consideration.

Here the planning concern deals with whether to recommend neighbourhood centre(s) for the Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. area. If the recommendation is received positively, immediate attention must be given to planning just how such a centre or centres should be constructed to fill the needs of the Kirkendall-Strathcona Designated Neighbourhood Improvement Area. The complexity of these decisions confronts all involved and concerned with the Kirkendall-Strathcona area. The future of all efforts has not been ignored in preliminary discussions.

This brief report attempts to assess the types of needs of the area which may be met through or in conjunction with neighbourhood centre(s). It goes on to suggest a few possible scenarios with and without such centres.

The first part of the report uses the guidelines from The Sports and Recreation Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services to assess the types of services which are feasible for an area of the population size of the Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. area. These flexible guidelines are based on twenty years of planning for Ontario communities. The second part critically reviews the citizens' suggestions for a neighbourhood centre. These suggestions have been taken from a survey conducted in the area in order to see to what extent the community wishes specific facilities in their neighbourhood. The third part looks at the specific population parameters of this area in order to see what special or unique characters of the area sensitize us to special needs which could and should be served. The last part consists of a few brief scenarios, pictures of the future, which include various types of visions of community facilities.



Part A: Application of 'Guidelines for Public Recreation Facility Standards' of The Sports and Recreation Branch of the Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. Area

The Sports & Recreation Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Community and Social Services (now under separate Ministry of Culture and Recreation) has published guidelines for use by communities for planning community recreation facilities. Their guidelines have been developed from twenty years of experience in communities all over the province. The authors stress the complexity and interactive nature of planning. As well, they stress that the manual must be used with discretion. What may be adequate in one community will be inadequate in another.

They note that with increasing emphasis on leisure, the public provision of services has been growing as has the citizen involvement in helping to plan facilities. Noted is the fact that some regard guidelines as a maximum or ideal for a community while others see them as absolute minimums.

Six questions posed to help the assessment of leisure and recreational standards are posed in the booklist and will be used here. They are as follows:

1. Are the standards based on good common sense and accurate information?
2. Do they reflect the interests and needs of those to be served?
3. Are they, as well, acceptable to the interests and needs of the professionals and policy-makers involved in the planning process?
4. Can the standards be attained? Can they be financed?
5. Will they meet the test of time?
6. Will they be reviewed regularly?

In the guidelines the basic unit of recreation planning is the neighbourhood. The upper population limit of neighbourhoods is 5,000 people. Neighbourhoods are grouped together to form communities of between 20,000-25,000 people.

The Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. Area contained approximately 14,000 people in 1975. Thus we are dealing with approximately three neighbourhoods. We are dealing with only part of what is designated as a community in general recreational planning. Our knowledge of possible future population trends and plans for the area suggest two possible future demographic trends. The first is that of little or no development, commercial or housing in the



the decreasing family size. Alternatively dependent on the industrial growth or lack of growth of the city and the Hamilton area, commercial and housing development could create the basis of both a higher population base, more densely housed. This population would predictably be more like that of other inner-city high-rise developments in Canada. A population residing more densely in highrises would have a large percentage of single never-married individuals and a small number of children. This type of population is oriented toward leisure facilities and, in general, creates relatively high demand for recreational and leisure factors. The first projection requires more support and service facilities compared to the second. The second requires more facilities for leisure and recreation compared to the first.

Thus we see two possible futures. The first is a slightly smaller population, perhaps aging slightly with high proportion of single-parent family, and the second is a slightly younger population composed of more singles and fewer children. The use of the Ontario guidelines is based on these two projections.

The guidelines are divided into standards for major facilities and standards for minor facilities. The major facilities are based on regional or community (20,000) population standards. The minor facilities are based on 5,000 or 20,000 standards.

Here only facilities deemed suitable for inclusion in or association with a multi-service community or neighbourhood centre are illustrated. A single asterisk used to note facilities which should be stressed if development does not occur; two asterisks are used to note facilities relatively more important with development.

<u>Major facilities</u>	<u>Population Standard</u>	<u>Status quo development in area</u>	<u>Commercial &amp; high-rise development</u>
Community centre (a multi-purpose building; may be part of a school complex or included with an indoor pool or arena)	one per 25,000	-	one**
Neighbourhood centre (small building or park or part of elementary school; meeting area(s) plus change areas for skating, swimming)	one per 5,000	two**	four** (two only due to N.I.P. funds)
Library	one per 20,000	-	One**





<u>Major facilities</u>	<u>Population Standard</u>	<u>Status quo development in area</u>	<u>Commercial &amp; high-rise development</u>
Arena, artificial indoor	one per 20,000	-	one**
Arena, natural ice outdoor	one per 5,000	two	four
Auditorium	one per 20,000	-	one
Athletic field, band shell	one per 20,000	-	one
Baseball field	one per 5,000	two	four
Day care centre	10 children per 1,000 pop.	space for* approx. 120 children (maybe higher due to nature of area)	space for approx. 150 children
Day centre for senior citizens	1 per community	-	one
Drop in centre	1 per	need one due* to high teenage, pop.	need at least one
Youth centre	1 per	need one due* to high teenage pop.	need at least one
Curling Rink	1 per 25,000	-	one
Football field			
Lacrosse			
Indoor/outdoor pool	1 per		
Rugger	20,000	-	one**
Soccer field, senior			
Track & Field			
Toboggan/sleigh slope			



<u>Major facilities</u>	<u>Population Standard</u>	<u>Status quo development in area</u>	<u>Commercial &amp; high-rise development</u>
Play areas (usually association with neighbourhood park or elementary school	1 per 5,000	two*	four
Wading pool Training or Teaching Pool Junior soccer field Tennis court Tot lot	1 per 5,000	two*	four

<u>Minor facilities</u>	<u>Population Standard</u>	<u>Status quo development in area</u>	<u>Commerical high-rise development</u>
Archery range Bait & fly-casting area Handball Model plane fly area Squash court	1 per 20,000	-	one**
Badminton court Basketball Craft rooms Horseshoe pitch Paved multi-use area Shuffleboard Tethball Volleyball	1 per 5,000 (may be in elementary school or neighbourhood multi-use facility)	two*	four**

The guidelines used are heavily oriented to recreational and sports rather than social services. They do serve to set up some type of understanding of the range of recreational facilities needed in areas of different population sizes.

A further task is to suggest what sorts of social services should be incorporated to an understanding of the demand or need of an area of the population size of the N.I.P. area. The other reports submitted on planning the N.I.P. neighbourhood centre(s) serve better to illustrate social service needs.



Part B: Community Needs Evolved Through Participation

Citizens in the Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. area were asked to rate their preferences for services which they would like to see available at a neighbourhood centre. Their preferences were:

general information and referral service	15.0%
medical health clinic	14.7%
adult education and relearning	12.8%
services for the elderly	11.2%
legal aid	10.0%
job counselling	8.2%
day care	5.9%

These responses must be interpreted with caution. First, we know that many of these services are available in the general area of Kirkendall-Strathcona. Secondly, do people understand what a community centre really is? Do they link this knowledge to felt needs for services unmet or to needs for certain types of services and accessibility or community-linkage?

Interpretation of these indicated preferences suggests that the citizens' responses reflect their feelings for specific community-related and personal needs. Second, that they are suggesting a need for more direct servicing of their needs within their own area. That is, these responses indicated a need for the creation of a focal point for the neighbourhood.

In spite of the fact that there is a Central Information Service in the area available by phone, more people suggested the need for a service for general information and referral than any other service. We do not think the suggestion for this service to be included in a neighbourhood centre is based on ignorance of the existing service. Rather it is felt those citizens requesting this service feel that community-based information and referral is the heart of a community. People are indicating their need for locally-oriented services.

It is felt this same preference for locally-oriented services is indicated by the expressed need for a medical health clinic as well. There are medical health services in the area. People may be indicating a more community-oriented health care delivery system. The same may be said in part in that 12.8% suggested adult education and retraining is a preferred service in a neighbourhood centre when in fact the Hamilton Board of Education and Manpower provide such services. The Legal Aid preference (10.0%) again suggest people are indicating they want services which are provided in the area.

It is felt the growing feeling among many people that they need small-scale neighbourhood provision of services rather than large-scale provision



explains the expressed needs found in the survey. They may be seen as the 'quest for community' or a search for a locality-based set of services.

Further research could seek out to what extent citizens in Kirkendall-Strathcona feel certain sorts of services should be provided for a neighbourhood rather than for the city or some larger unit.

These citizen preferences, it is felt, suggest a range of social services which might well be included with some mix of recreational services for the community.

Although we could well be advised to seek out further citizen input to planning of a neighbourhood centre, the indicated preferences suggest the need for the development of services which are available in the area. Citizens do want more community-oriented provision of services. An attempt might be made to gather further information on potential use of desired neighbourhood facilities.

#### Part C: Community Population Parameters and Community Needs

The current population of Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. area suggests that certain types of services are more needed than others. Features of the area of relevance to an analysis of relative community needs are:

1. socioeconomic status of residence
2. family structure
3. age structure

The area is composed of a more lower middle class and working class population than some other areas of Hamilton. Areas characterized by such populations have a relatively higher vulnerability to economic downturns; unemployment may be relatively high as is true of this area vis-a-vis the population of Hamilton. Through no fault of the individual certain occupations are more subject to lay-offs than others. Such individuals and their families need neighbourhood support.

Planning for such a population requires that consideration of the cost to users of facilities and services be kept minimal. That the citizens expressed preferences for information services and referral, and also for education and retraining suggests that indeed the population may well need more information and help in meeting the economic of every-day life. People want help to help themselves.

The population is composed of a relatively higher-proportion of single-parent families than of the total Hamilton population. Such families may have needs for economic and social supports which are greater than





a population with many two-parent families. Such a population may have greater relative need for support in times of stress or illness and facilities and services for children or young people living at home. Again these individuals want ways to strengthen and support their participation in community life.

The family structure, of the area, means that there are more women heads-of-household than are generally found in a community. The facilities thus need to cater less to active male pursuits and more to the leisure interests of women.

The age structure is comparatively younger than Hamilton as a whole. Thus the services for children and young adults need to be more heavily emphasized.

Population projects suggest that if the population size remain relatively stable the population may well age slowly. However, with such a high proportion of renters we might expect that there will be a natural out-migration of older adults and a continuing in-migration of younger families and creation of young households. The prediction does not change appreciably as far as age is concerned if the population increases. The high-rise development will, in most likelihood cater to younger adults. However, they will more likely be single and/or childless compared to the current population.

Overall then, the population has a number of special characteristics which must be taken into consideration in planning. First, the area is not affluent. Second, at the present and without developmental change, the area has a relatively large number of children and single-parent families. Third, the population will remain relatively young. At present the needs of children and teenagers is important. In the near future young adults will become a more important segment of the population. Community centres incorporating facilities for young people will remain a high order priority among the needs of the area into the future.



## SCENARIOS WITH NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRES

The N.I.P. area has a variety of alternatives in planning neighbourhood centres. Among some parameters of the planning are such things as number of facilities, services to be included in the facilities and possible citing of the facilities. Below are two scenarios depicting the area with and without neighbourhood centres. These scenarios are highly subjective views of the possible directions of planning. They illustrate in a holistic fashion some aspects of the future of the area under various conditions.

Scenario 1: ( No neighbourhood centre  
( Population remains same/changes

Scenario 2: No development  
2 community centres  
( Outreach smaller  
( More personalized  
( More responsive

### Scenario 1 - No Neighbourhood Centres

1. Neighbourhood centres are not sponsored by the N.I.P. committee.
2. The most immediate implications of such a decision are the following:
  - a) loss of possible funding for the construction of community-based facilities.
  - b) loss of motivating focus to facilitate community development.
3. Below are some secondary considerations of such a decision. These predicted phenomena are not caused by the decision not to support neighbourhood centre(s), directly. They, however, are related in that inaction is often in retrospect as decisive a factor in complex community phenomena as action.

If the community retains its housing and demographic characteristic the following existing problems may well both continue and be exacerbated.

- a) There will continue to be a lack of neighbourhood focus in the provision of facilities. Such lack results in less than full use of such facilities as do exist. This is particularly true in the case of the centralized provision of social and recreation services. Communities need to feel that services are designed both in conjunction with their representatives and to meet special needs.



- 12
- b) There will continue to be problems with lack of the facilities designed to deal with the very youthful population in the area.
  - c) There will continue to be difficulties getting minority groups of those citizens who need special support services (e.g., single-parent family heads and the relatively low educated in view of industry's requirements) to find services which meet what they feel are their needs.
  - d) Special liaison between the neighbourhood and the centralized provision of services will continue to be problematic until such time as the community finds greater focus, particularly through democratic organizations, to voice their needs and find information about opportunities through their own initiatives.
  - e) The possibilities of creating self-reliant community and family units will not be strengthened unless the citizens themselves find ways to feel involved in meeting their own needs through local initiatives.

If the community is the site of commercial and high-rise development, the following unmet needs and related problems are predicted:

- a) The community will not meet the challenge of offering a local civic focal point. Thus the opportunities for learning about community participation development will not be provided to the relatively youthful population who must provide the leaders of tomorrow.
- b) All the leisure needs will not be provided for at the grass-roots level. This could mean that the commercial facilities attempt to meet the ostensible needs. Neighbourhoods composed of single young adults have to exercise firm planning criteria to discourage developments of leisure facilities not in keeping with general community standards.
- c) Those young people who need support systems may not find them on the relatively large centralized all-city provision of services.
- d) The information services and channelling of the needs of the youthful residents of high-rise apartment areas will not necessarily be completely met unless small-scale and neighbourhood-based services are developed.



- a) Challenge to young adults of community involvement at an early age.
- b) Creation of participatory and leadership skills.
- c) More provision of neighbourhood approved recreational facilities and less likelihood of undesirable facilities in the area.
- d) More wholesome environment in which to encourage the development of family units.

In conclusion, it is recommended that the N.I.P. committee use the available funds to create neighbourhood centre(s) in the Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. area. We urge you to use the attached checklist (see Appendix 1) to create the organizational superstructure which will foster the wise planning and use of the small neighbourhood centre(s). At the present time we would advocate two centres to offer services to population units of about 5,000 to 7,000 people. It is felt this decision balances between too great centralization and too great fragmentation of the planning process and the servicing provided this area.

The final decision and responsibility for planning the use of N.I.P. funds rests with the N.I.P. community. The experience and judgment of those involved seek to promote fully the social welfare of the area. In part, the gravity of the decisions needed warrant both caution and wisdom of all concerned.





Scenario 2 - Building facilities and encouraging the organizational structures necessary for the planning and operation of two neighbourhood centres.

1. In view of the population size of the Kirkendall-Strathcona N.I.P. area, the physical facilities for two neighbourhood centres are funded by the N.I.P. committee. The setting up of committees responsible for the specific planning and design process is instigated.
2. The most immediate implications of such a decision are the following:
  - a) The opportunity for funding available to the community for neighbourhood facilities is not wasted.
  - b) The possibility of creating small neighbourhood-based community organization to offset the large and anonymous structure of urban life is encouraged.
3. Below are some secondary advantages accruing from the decision to help with the creation of neighbourhood centres.

If the community retains its present characteristics, the following may occur:

- a) Greater grass-roots planning and participation in creation of social support system and recreational services.
- b) Greater liaison between individuals needing support services and the centralized support system in the area and the city as a whole.
- c) Provision for the needs of small groups of people having special problems.
- d) Decrease in juvenile delinquency rate for area and city as a whole.
- e) Creation of greater community support for families needing special types of support (e.g., pre-school children and teenagers).

In the event the community is redeveloped and the nature of housing and population shifts slightly to fewer children and more single young adults, the following may be more likely to occur.



APPENDIX 1:

Planning Steps from Guidelines  
for Public Recreation Facility Standards, pp. 37-40

CHECKLIST FOR PLANNING A SPECIFIC FACILITY

The general recreation plan outlined so far in this section covers a community, municipality or region. It provides the context for more detailed planning of such specific facilities as parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, arenas and pools. The following checklist contains the guidelines for planning a specific facility.

1. Involve people in the planning.
2. Consider shared use and possibilities for change.
3. Set up such working groups as:
  - data collection: determine interests, assets, users
  - finance: investigate grants, donations, costs, revenue bonds, debentures
  - building: site investigation, services, essential program requirements, accessibility, staff requirements, contracts, consultants
  - public relations: public involvement in planning, speaker services, bulletins, background stories, feature stories, displays
4. Determine needs and arrange visits by committee members and decision-makers to comparable facilities in other communities.
5. Establish general design criteria (functions, size, appearance).
6. Review and refine general design criteria with user groups.
7. Arrange for presentations (with no obligations) by consultants, architects, package and pre-engineered building contractors.
8. During these presentations, ask for such information as:
  - . how many facilities of this nature have you designed?
  - . can we examine any of these facilities to appraise your services?
  - . what is your fee structure and at what stages are payments made?
  - . who are your advisors or consultants? (e.g., engineering firms, lighting specialists, program specialists)
  - . with what contractors or construction companies have you worked?
  - . what areas or features of the facility would you alter first if the tendered price comes in over budget?
  - . what bonding and tender-call procedures do you favour?
  - . who should seek necessary building permits, easements, soil test?
  - . who prepares the contracts?



9. Select tendering procedures and consultants according to municipal policy.
10. Select type of design and construction based on local by-laws.
11. Appoint project coordinator, architect, design team or manager to supervise the project; see page 39 for additional information.
12. Appoint one committee member or one staff member to be the only contact person with the architect or consultant.
13. Be absolutely certain that the selected site has a survey of services, easements, zoning, set-backs, restrictions, surface and sub-surface soil tests, conventional soil tests are not always satisfactory for synthetic turf, swimming pools or arenas.
14. Hire key facility managers and maintenance staff early to enlist their help in design and project supervision.
15. Establish a schedule of preliminary drawing (sketch plans) approvals, including drawings for press release and displays.
16. Examine preliminary drawings and working drawings to ensure that requirements are met for:
  - . supervision and control points.
  - . lighting, heating, ventilation and electrical outlets.
  - . grouping and accessibility of plumbing connections.
  - . adequate and accessible storage space.
  - . communication aids.
  - . doorways, hall widths, stairs - for traffic flow.
  - . flexibility of meeting rooms, change rooms and special interest rooms.
  - . acoustical treatment and movable partitions.
  - . adequate floor space, seating capacity, cloakroom facilities for peak uses.
  - . suitable facilities for use by special age, sex, handicapped groups.
  - . accessibility for physically handicapped.
  - . official size for sports areas.
17. Enlist the support of other municipal officials who have special skills, (e.g., clerk, engineer, MOH, building commissioner); involve them early in the planning.
18. After approval of preliminary drawings, establish a schedule for reviews working drawings, tender call procedures, contracts, bonds, tender review (about one week); then award contact(s).
19. When awarding the construction contract, incorporate holdbacks penalty clauses; insure against accidents, vandalism or other damage during construction.
20. Follow-up on design changes, essential measurements (e.g., regulation lengths and widths) inspect work and materials, colours, finishes, back-filling, site cleanliness, grading, landscaping, furnishings.
21. Special features (e.g., life-guard chairs, control systems or ticket booths) should not be acquired or installed until checked by experienced staff.





## ALTERNATIVE WAYS TO USE SPECIALISTS

The design of many modern recreation facilities requires special knowledge and experience. Areas and facilities such as ski hills, swimming pools, arenas, tennis courts, squash and handball courts and auditoriums, usually have structural and mechanical features that are familiar only to certain specialists. There are a number of methods to obtain the assistance the planning committee requires. Please note that alternatives 2 and 3 (that follow) do not have full supervision services and may be unsatisfactory with large projects.

### Alternative 1: Full Architectural Services:

An architect may be selected by interview, advertisement or from prior knowledge of his work. He prepares preliminary drawings (sketch designs) for approval by the planning committee. He then prepares working drawings and detailed specifications and calls for tenders. The architect is present at tender opening and recommends the awarding of the construction contract. He supervises all phases of construction and certifies building completion. The architect prepares all necessary approvals, contracts, forms issues addendums and inspects all work. The architect's fee is based on a schedule set out by the Association of Architects in the province; it is usually between six and ten per cent of the total cost of the project.

### Alternative 2: Engineering Services:

An engineer may be engaged after interviews or other selection procedure to prepare sketch plans, detailed drawings and specifications for facilities that the committee feels do not require full architectural design. The engineer reviews construction tenders, advises the committee on awarding the contract, prepares all necessary contracts, supervises construction, inspects the work and certifies completion. Fees are based on a schedule set out by the Association of Professional Engineers in the province and usually vary between six and ten per cent of the cost of the project.

Some engineering firms: offer "pre-engineered" structures, usually of a modular nature with steel or wood-beam components. Consulting fees for such facilities may be below six per cent because design time is low through use of pre-designed components.

### Alternative 3: Package Facility:

Completely pre-designed structures are available for certain kinds of buildings and facilities. The committee selects the one best suited to its budget and program needs. Mixing of components and variations in materials or colours may not be acceptable to the builder-supplier. Site preparation, soil tests, clean-up and inspection are often the responsibility of the planning committee.





#### Alternative 4: Project Management/Design Team:

Projects that are broad in scope may require the services of a variety of specialists including planners, architects, engineers, landscape architects, designers and environmental specialists. A number of consulting firms provide such "inter-disciplinary" services either from within their own firm or in cooperation with associated firms or specialists.

A project manager or team coordinator is usually appointed by the consulting group to work out all aspects of the job with the hiring authority (client). The project manager selects the specialist personnel required for each aspect of the job and coordinates the timing of the work. The project manager and his associates may be retained for preparing surveys, plans, designs and for carrying a project through to completion of construction, or they may be engaged for only one aspect of the work.

To select a project management/design team, the recreation planning committee should interview a number of consulting firms and receive written proposals from the consultants covering: the work they propose to do; how much it will cost; when the work will be done and who will do it? The members of the client committee then select the firm that best fits their requirements. Many consultants do not charge a fee for preparing such proposals, but their budgets are designed to cover proposal costs when carrying out the contract.

When the planning committee is interviewing and reviewing proposals, special attention should be given to the experience and qualifications not only of the project manager, but also of the specialists who will assist him.

Fees for project management/design team service may be pre-determined and agreed to by contract before work starts: or may be based on time, materials and expenses as the work proceeds. Costs for consultants time are usually based on fee established by professional associations in the province (e.g., Ontario Association of Architects, Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario).

When construction or construction supervision is part of the agreement separate contracts will probably be required for planning and design, construction and construction supervision.

The foregoing alternatives are the usual methods considered. When planning and building a major recreation facility, regardless of the alternative selected, the planning committee cannot afford to eliminate professional assistance and guidance.







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